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THE LADIES' ASSOCIATION,
COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY.



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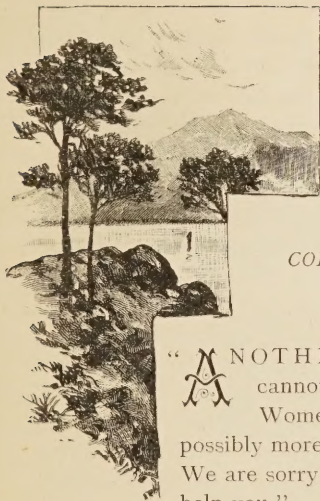
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OVER THE SEA.

*THE LADIES' ASSOCIATION,
COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY.*

“**N**OTHER Association!” exclaims our reader. “No, we really cannot introduce fresh work to our friends. We already support Women’s Work for the C.M.S., C.P.A., C.E.Z.M.S., and possibly more Societies, and there is absolutely no room for another. We are sorry ; you have our sympathy and good wishes, but we cannot help you.”

“Another Colony added to our great Empire!” proudly announces a British subject. “Yes, the sun never sets on our dominions; and lately the Union Jack has been unfurled over a few more thousand miles, soon to be opened to British trade, and increasing riches will flow into this country. No doubt our responsibilities also increase but we are not afraid to meet them. Englishmen understand their duty.”

And so, year by year, history repeats itself, and the world wonders why Great Britain should own so large a share of the globe. It is difficult to realise the size of this great Empire, and its steady increase. Queen Victoria now rules over about one-fourth the population of the world, and over vast territories, still sparsely inhabited, to which English people are emigrating each year.

Take Canada for instance, a country almost the size of Europe, with an estimated population of 5,200,000, and whose Lake Superior could easily engulf the whole of Scotland. Or consider the Australian Colonies, more than twenty times as large as Great Britain and Ireland; or Cape Colony with its Dependencies, more than twice the size of the United Kingdom.

But these are now old countries with settled Governments, and we have hardly begun to reckon up our new possessions, or realise that since 1885 the Empire has annexed countries covering an area twenty-two times the size of Great Britain, with, as is shown by the returns, an ever increasing income, whilst our neighbours' Colonies cost them dear. It is a result undreamt of by our forefathers, whose trading boats crept quietly into the various ports, and a problem that puzzles other nations. "Let us," writes a Frenchman, "study the English in those countries that are to be seen marked in red on the maps of the world published in England—countries that John Bull has acquired at the cost of very little blood, and a good deal of whiskey—always converting the natives to Christianity and their territory to his own uses."

Or listen to a more sympathetic American writer:—"The relations, which from considerations of self-interest alone, if not of sentiment or history, our Republic ought to bear to Great Britain, cannot be doubtful to one who appreciates what is



KLONDYKE CITY, 1895.

the actual position of the British Empire in the modern world. About one-fourth of the population of the globe is contained within that vast domain. It is the most stupendous political achievement that the world has ever seen. It not only surpasses the Roman Empire in extent and power, it still more surpasses it in solution of difficult problems." It is in solving these difficult problems that more than one Englishman who did his duty laid down his life. Her Majesty's Government has fulfilled its part. Peace and Justice are established; life and property are protected, and freedom and toleration of religion secured; the way is open to the Church, and the call to go forward has sounded. And how has it been answered? We can only confess with shame, that too often it has met with silence, or with hesitation that further consideration develops into refusal. Let there be news that fresh gold or diamond fields are open, and there is a rush for the country. In one year 20,000 sailed to one African colony, and hundreds started for Klondyke, scorning possible starvation and certain hardship for the gold that perisheth. But when the call comes for clergy and teachers, the old replies, if any, are often heard: "I have married a wife, and therefore I cannot come." "I have bought a piece of land, I pray thee have me excused."

But let us turn to the faithful few who have responded and have followed our fellow-countrymen and women to the distant and lonely countries, ministering to them and taking to them the Bread of Life. If we turn to the report of the C.C.C.S. we find that 260 men and women working in the Colonies and on the Continent are receiving grants in aid, and according to the latest summary, the total number of English Clergy abroad all over the world (omitting Army Chaplains) is only 4,566. Such is the meagre supply the rich Church of England can spare for her Colonies and the Heathen lands.

"But," answers the objector, "the Colonies by now ought to support their own Church, and most certainly Continental tourists can pay for the Chaplaincies."

We will answer the last question first.

The contributions of the tourists in places of summer and winter resort cover the expense of the Chaplains' fees, and there is often a balance in hand.

But there are places in France, Holland, and elsewhere not frequented by tourists, but by English sailors, factory hands, jockeys, and others, which can never be self-supporting. Is money wasted that is spent on their welfare? Our magazine and other publications fully answer this question. As for the Colonies, we have but to think a minute whom we are trying to help;



A BEAR TRAP.

not the inhabitants of rich Colonial cities where often the members of the Church are in the minority, with no endowment or State aid, responsible for all their own Church expenses before they can help others.

And when we read of African millionaires let us remember the gold and diamonds are not distributed out there but come to England often to be turned into palaces in London and elsewhere. It is not the dwellers in gilded cities who ask for our help—the cry comes from others:

First. The new emigrants leaving home and friends—often sore at heart because there is no place for them in England—and ready to believe they will be soon forgotten. If only some one is ready to welcome them on their arrival, and provide them with the Means of Grace they had at home and perhaps neglected, how softened would be the separation! but, alas, this is at present the exception, not the rule.

“Sir,” said a woman lately to a clergyman who was crossing a lonely Canadian district, “you are the first clergyman I have seen since I and my husband came here from London years ago—not one of my children is baptised.” The good man promised to send help if possible, but she answered, “I don’t think, sir, now it’s any use. I don’t think after all these years we and our neighbours would care for it,” and then, bursting into tears, she said, “But for God’s sake help the children, they are growing up more ignorant than the street Arabs I used to see in London.” It is the younger generation, as well as older settlers, that the C.C.C.S. is trying to reach, and teachers receive a large proportion of the Society’s grants. It is not only our British children, but the Indians and Half-breeds in Canada, and the Eurasians in India, and other Native Races of our Colonies, who are outside

the sphere of other Missionary Societies—a work that can be largely developed—and unless the Church is more alive to her responsibility in this matter many children will lapse altogether, or be enticed to the Roman Catholic schools. Let us give one example of the timely help received from the C.C.C.S.



HIGH SCHOOL, BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS.

The Bishop of our little-known Colony of British Honduras found that the daughters of the increasing English Colonists, members of our own Church, had no means of education but in the Roman Catholic convents. He at once tried to arrange for an English High School, and found a suitable house and a lady teacher. There was little doubt the school would soon be self-supporting, but money was wanted for initial expenses. The C.C.C.S. supplied a grant of £50 a year. The school was opened in February, 1897, and we soon heard that more accommodation was necessary, and the foundation stone of a new building was laid in February, 1899.

From various Colonies comes the same appeal. The education of middle-class English and half-caste girls is almost entirely in the hands of the Roman Catholics, and at present members of the Church of England stand aside indifferent, if not content.

But there is another class that calls for all our sympathy. Do we not often hear of some young man who has fallen under a cloud, and is sent out to the Colonies to make a new start—one who has, perhaps, under great temptation, committed some offence against honesty, and is allowed to go free on the understanding that his friends will arrange for him to leave the country at once? He passes from our knowledge, and often from our memory—but what becomes of such men? Are they a source of strength or weakness to our Colonies? Generally the result depends on their surroundings. One hears of some being taken by the hand, and turning over a new leaf. Many disappear altogether, often dragging down other weak characters with them. When we hear of the ungodly lives led by some of our Colonists, and the bad example shown to the natives, we frequently find that the first cause has been a

feeling of despair in some of these lonely exiles that no one cared what became of them, and it did not matter.



MR. LAMBERT DICKS.

We have alluded to schools for Native Races, but the Colonial Bishops are making

also strong pleas for Heathen immigrants to our Colonies—for the Japanese Pearl divers in North Queensland, where the Rev. Maitland Woods has baptised many converts, who have their own Church and School House, helped by the C.C.C.S. grant; for the Chinese immigrants, specially in British Columbia (said to be the Colony of the future), where they are flocking in numbers. The Bishop of New Westminster has given a solemn warning that if they are left in their present ignorance they will return to their own country and counteract the teaching of the Missionaries sent out from England to China.

Such are the people we are trying to reach, and let us remember that our workers are often lonely, bearing hardship cheerfully for their Master's sake, and sometimes tempted to think they are forgotten.

Remember, for instance, Lambert Dicks, of Labrador, that bare, desolate country where no one would stay who could afford to live elsewhere. He gave up a good post to work there alone, spending his life in journeying chiefly by dog sleigh from one station to another, only able to communicate with the more civilized world from June to August. He made light of hardship and peril, but in the summer of 1897 came the news from his secretary that "even his iron frame could not stand against it; and," wrote Dr. Pilot, "He worked too hard, travelled too much, ran too many risks of his life in his eagerness to see all the families in his district of magnificent distances. Fancy such a man hundreds of miles from medical aid, with rough lodgings and rougher fare, and with few to sympathise with or comfort him!" He rests from his labours, and other, but not enough, men have entered into his work. "What is one man for 150 miles of coast, with thirty different settlements to visit?"

£50 will provide a teacher—five are wanted. Cannot some charitable people be found to respond to the cry, the bitter cry, of outcast Labrador?"

Another worker, the Rev. T. Mellor, who went out into a Missionary district in Nova Scotia, begged for help for the six churches of which he had charge, at first alone. They were all in a more or less deplorable condition, two approaching decay; in one there had been no entry in the Register for fourteen years, in all scarcely any furniture, no fonts, no carpets, no paint, no musical instruments, plaster falling off the walls, and the wood work decaying. One can imagine the chilling effect on a new-comer when entering the church on his first Sunday in Canada. The Ladies' Association sent contributions of Church



AN ESKIMO HOUSE, LABRADOR.



FARM SCENE, CANADA.

work, and the Missionary who had by then added two more churches to the list was able to make four of them more fitting to be Houses of Prayer.

These are simply two examples of many workers whose cause we plead, and we put the case before those who have the privilege of all the Means of Grace at their very door. Specially do we beg for help from women whose sympathies are already awake, the workers who can always find an opportunity for one thing more, and not only those who are able to give active service, but many who, notwithstanding pain and weakness, can help us in thought and prayer. Some of the most valuable aid we have received since the Ladies' Association

was established has been from members laid aside by illness, but who had time to

think and plan, and call out the energies of stronger workers. We beg all to join our Ladies' Association. The conditions of membership are easy: A subscription of one shilling a year, and one contribution of work, and prayer for our workers.

We want work for sale; warm clothing for Newfoundland and Labrador and some parts of Canada; simple Church work for Mission districts of which we have spoken.

We shall also be glad to hear of ladies who will post papers and books to lonely Colonists and to our Sailors' Chaplains.

But whether we can help with much, or little, let each one be fully persuaded in his own mind, remembering that when our Lord had compassion on the multitude that were scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd, and commanded His disciples to pray the Lord of the Harvest to send forth labourers into His Harvest, it was of their own Race He spoke; and we are pleading for our own Race and fellow subjects, that the Church at home will do its part to help our sons and daughters to be truly a blessing to all the countries into which they are sent.

Miss WOOLMER, Secretary Ladies' C.C.C.S. Association, 9, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C., will be glad to hear from anyone willing to join the Ladies' Association, or help the Society in other ways.

DISTRICT SECRETARIES.



LONDON.

Central Association—MISS WOOLMER, 9, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.

Hampstead—MISS HURST, 14, Gayton Crescent, Hampstead.

Islington Deanery—MRS. NEVILL, 47, Aberdeen Park, Highbury.

Kensington Deanery—MISS COODE, 48, Bullingham Mansions, Kensington.

PROVINCES.

Essex—MISS ELEANOR PLUMPTRE, Woodham Ferrers Rectory, Chelmsford.

Kent—MISS SCHÖN, 16, Gibraltar Terrace, Chatham.

Lincoln Diocese—MISS TRYON, The Cottage, Middle Rasen, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire.

Manchester—MRS. DELASAUX SIMMONDS, 2, Green Street, Ardwick Green, Manchester.

Newcastle Diocese—MISS FLORENCE CRUDDAS, Haughton Castle, Humshaugh, R.S.O.,
Northumberland.

Norfolk—MISS ARCHDALE, Coltishall, Norfolk.

Southwell Diocese—MISS HOOPER, Ironville Vicarage, Alfreton.

Sussex—MISS LAURA HOOPER, 86, Upper Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells.

Worcester Diocese—MISS PARKER, Belle Mere, Hampton-in-Arden.

CONTINENT.

Mrs. MOYSEY, c/o The Secretary, 9, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

List of Branches and Secretaries of the Ladies' C.C.C.S. Association.

LONDON AND SUBURBS.

Place.						Secretary.						No. of Members.
CENTRAL	...	...	...	...	...	Miss WOOLMER	...	...	...	...	...	98
CLAPHAM, St. James'	...	...	...	...	...	Vacant	...	...	...	...	...	8
EALING, Parish Church	...	...	...	...	...	Miss MACRAE	...	...	...	...	...	19
„ St. John's	...	...	...	...	...	Miss THOMPSON	...	...	...	...	...	
GIPSY HILL, Christ Church	...	...	...	...	...	Miss ELLIOTT	...	...	...	...	...	44
HAMPSTEAD (Central)	...	...	...	...	...	Miss HURST	...	...	...	...	...	42
„ South	...	...	...	...	...	Miss SHARPE	...	...	...	...	...	11
HAMPTON HILL	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. JOB	...	...	...	...	...	32
ISLINGTON (Central)	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. NEVILL	...	...	...	...	...	38
„ St. Augustine's	...	...	...	...	...	Miss RENDELL	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ Christ Church	...	...	...	...	...	Miss ECCLES and Miss BEDELL	...	...	...	...	...	25
„ St. Jude's	...	...	...	...	...	Miss LARKINS	...	...	...	...	...	24
„ St. Luke's	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. TUCKER	...	...	...	...	...	21
„ St. Mark's	...	...	...	...	...	Vacant	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ St. Mary Magdalene	...	...	...	...	...	Miss E. STOKES	...	...	...	...	...	
„ St. Saviour's	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. HARRISON	...	...	...	...	...	35
„ St. John's, Upper Holloway	...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. BERGL	...	...	...	...	...	18
KENSINGTON DEANERY (Central)	...	...	...	...	...	Miss COODE	...	...	...	...	...	49
„ St. Andrew's	...	...	...	...	...	Miss TOWERS	...	...	...	...	...	
„ St. Barnabas'	...	...	...	...	...	Miss HAMLEY	...	...	...	...	...	
„ St. Jude's	...	...	...	...	...	Miss CHITTY	...	...	...	...	...	
„ St. Mary Abbott's	...	...	...	...	...	Miss FAIRLESS	...	...	...	...	...	
„ St. Paul's	...	...	...	...	...	Vacant	...	...	...	...	...	

LIST OF BRANCHES AND SECRETARIES—Continued.

London and Suburbs—Continued.

<i>Place.</i>	<i>Secretary.</i>	<i>No. of Members.</i>
PADDINGTON DEANERY	<i>Vacant</i>	4
SOUTHFIELDS, St. Michael's... ..	Miss E. ECCLES	22
STREATHAM	Miss MORPHEW	24
SURBITON	Mrs. COOPER HUNT	19
WALLINGTON	Mrs. BOYLE	9
WIMBLEDON... ..	Miss WARDEN	19

PROVINCES.

BANBURY	Miss HARTLEY	13
BOURTON	<i>Vacant</i>	5
CLEVEDON	<i>Vacant</i>	7
ESSEX	Miss ELEANOR PLUMPTRE	20
EXETER	Mrs. SAVILE and Mrs. SWABEY	9
HULL	Miss HARBORD	14
KENT (Central)	Miss SCHÖN	2
„ Bexley Heath	Mrs. J. H. SHAW	7
„ Bromley	Miss ROMILLY	9
„ Chatham, Rochester & New Brompton	Miss SCHÖN	19
„ Cobham	Miss PYE	7
„ Dover	Mrs. FARRAN	10
„ Maidstone	Miss K. RIVERS... ..	12
„ Tonbridge	Mrs. H. R. SCHÖN	6

LIST OF BRANCHES AND SECRETARIES—Continued.

Provinces—Continued.

Place.	Secretary.	No. of Members.
LEICESTER	Mrs. TOMBLIN	17
LINCOLN DIOCESE	Miss TRYON	12
MANCHESTER	Mrs. DELASAUX SIMMONDS	19
NEWCASTLE DIOCESE (Central)	Miss FLORENCE CRUDDAS	26
" " Banburghshire	Miss LAING	8
" " St. Paul's	Miss K. SCOTT	7
" " St. Stephen's	Mrs. LONDON	19
" " Corbridge	Miss EDWARDS	15
" " Hexham	Mrs. LOWES	20
" " Tynemouth	Miss FENWICK	27
NORFOLK	Miss ARCHDALE	15
" Norwich	Vacant	
OXFORD	Miss GRIFFIN	13
READING	Miss ARNOLD	44
SEAGRAVE	Mrs. DALTON	2
SOUTHWELL DIOCESE (Central)	Miss HOOPER	3
" " Derby	Mrs. DARK	23
" " Nottingham, St. Ann's	Mrs. LEWIS	8
" " " All Saints'	Miss TAYLOR	22
SUSSEX	Miss LAURA HOOPER	9
" Brighton	Miss CLARK	
" Eastbourne	Mrs. ARTHUR TAIT and Miss MILNE MILLER	9
" Hastings and St. Leonards	Miss HEAD and Miss L. THOMAS	34
" Tunbridge Wells	Miss LAURA HOOPER	34
" Worthing	Miss BILBE	9

LIST OF BRANCHES AND SECRETARIES—Continued.

Provinces—Continued.

Place.	Secretary.	No. of Members.
WOKING	Miss HOUGHTON	7
WORCESTER DIOCESE (Central)	Miss PARKER	110
" Birmingham	Miss PARKER	
" " St. Thomas'	Mrs. MILLER	
" Edgbaston, St. George's	Miss REECE	
" Erdington	Miss THOMPSON	
" Hockley, St. Saviour's	Miss TRAPP	
" Sparkbrook, Christ Church	Mrs. TREDENNICK	4
" Rugby, St. Matthew's	Miss ATKINSON	

I R E L A N D .

DUBLIN, Irishtown	Mrs. JOHNSON	7
" St. Mark's	Miss TOWSON	5
" St. Philip's, Milltown	Mrs. MOFFATT	4
" Rathgar	Miss ROBINSON	
" St. Thomas'	Miss BURLAND	
LIMERICK	Miss ROSE	7
THE CONTINENT	Mrs. MOYSEY, c/o The Secretary, 9, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.	

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